

# THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

## SALADIN'S SWORD.

BY J. S. WATKINS.

We read in Gibbon, that this great warrior, the antagonist of Richard Coeur de Lion, and Philip Augustus, King of France, gave orders that, after his death, his winding sheet should be carried through every street of the city, and proclamation made—"This is all that remains of the mighty Saladin, the conqueror of the East."

Mighty victor! mighty lord!  
Of all that bow to Allah's word,  
Or own the sway of Allah's word,  
Or dare their Christian faith proclaim,  
Off! whatever be their creed,  
From Gude's Bazaar, Promissio side,  
To where the mystic Brahmins bleed  
In worship paid to Ganges' tide.

Will not this mighty champion awake  
Nor come there from the dead to shake  
Let Glory tell what centuries shake  
Beneath their sword, what millions crouch;  
That, on the plains of Palestine,  
When Coeur de Lion trod the field,  
An equal fight alone was done  
With him who never learned to yield.

Haste, and essay religion's aid,  
Shoot in his ear, then, Dervise sage,  
The heathen's to Mahomed paid,  
Or victims to his pious rage.  
The very saints might well suffice  
Of infidels to slaughter given.  
To raise a canopy to the skies,  
And pave his road to Heaven's skies.

An onset, bugles, and long  
God and St. George! Our Lady of St. Lo!†  
Ho, Saladin! awake! Thy castle strong  
Be yielded, else, without a blow,  
Richard and Philip join the fight again;  
The furious Templars raise the battle roar,  
St. John's proud knights advance amain—  
Oh, wake thee, Sultan, wake, or reign no more!

Nay, then, 'tis true of all thy spoils,  
Of kingdoms won, and ransom paid,  
The wages of a life of toils,  
In war's uncertain, deadly trade,  
This, then, is all—this sorry sheet,  
The Eastern conqueror retains  
To shield, within their tent retreat,  
The mighty Saladin's remains.

\* After his victory over the Russians, at Roudnik, in 1218, the Vizier wrote to the Grand Seigneur, that such was the multitude of infidel heads which he had taken, that they would make a bridge for the souls of the Faithful, from earth to Heaven. The hypothesis is not without parallel.

† The war cries of England and France.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 6, 1852.

S. F. CARY, Esq., P. M. W. P.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—I embrace the present opportunity to say a word on the condition of our cause and Order in Louisiana. First, then, of our cause, for to it our Order is subsidiary. The Temperance work here, is a hard, up-hill business, more so, perhaps, than in any city in the Union, and, probably, the same devotion and energy displayed almost anywhere else will accomplish more than it will in the city of New Orleans. Space forbids my entering into detail to show that this is the case, or how it comes to be so. I can only say, that it must be taken for granted; nor will it be controverted by any observing man who is acquainted with the hidden depths of New Orleans society; for there are so many things to be said on both sides; and so many varied, transient and vested interests to be taken into consideration, that the moment an attempt is made to effect some practicable, tangible good, as a part of the Temperance reform, that moment denunciations from all quarters are hurled at the "fanatics who seek to shake society to its foundations, and destroy the existing order of things."

The existing order of things!—truly, the sooner it is destroyed the better for all concerned; for never was there an order of things so wanting in all that should recommend it to our favorable consideration as that which now prevails.

The liquor disease has done infinitely more than all other causes towards the prostration of the moral, physical and pecuniary credit of the character of this city, and if any paper would permit, this statement could be demonstrated.

Our papers daily furnish a list of moral and physical horrors springing directly from that source. This verily, two preliminary examinations have been held on two persons, charged each with a separate murder. One, a bar-keeper, killed a man because he would not, or could not, pay for a glass of liquor which he had drunk; and the other, a deck-hand, killed an officer of the boat because he had detected him (the deck-hand) in stealing whisky for his own drinking. A somewhat curious circumstance happened in connection with the first case. Upon the occasion of the murder (four days since) Judge Lynch's court did considerable damage, and upon the strength of its indignation, washed down by copious draughts of whiskey, threatened the demolition of property and sacrifice of life. The Mayor happened to be near by, called on citizens, and sent for a police force, upon the arrival of which, every drinking shop in the vicinity was summarily closed, which put an end at once to the riot, as steam on such occasions can only be kept up by the throwing in of plenty of whiskey.

This fact corroborates all our convictions of the utility of summarily closing all drinking-houses every where, but as occurring in New Orleans, where the very atmosphere is laden with liquor and its interests, it speaks volumes.

Never was there a city more fatally illustrative of the evils of intemperance than this city; yet, I hope our friends elsewhere will remember, that bad as we are, there is some leaven at work in this mass of corruption. Hoping for its redemption.

I am in L. P. and F.  
Sincerely yours, &c,  
EDW. BOOTH, P. G. W. P., of La.

THE St. Louis Republic states that a contract has been made with the Madison, Indiana and Terre Haute railroad companies, by which the Eastern mail for that section of country is to be delivered at Madison and forwarded by railway to Terre Haute.

An ordinance has passed the City Council of Portland, Maine, abolishing the law against smoking in the streets; the new law repealing the old one taking effect ten days from the date of passage.

## The Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D.

This distinguished commentator upon the scriptures, and eminent divine lately preached a sermon to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, in favor of the Maine Law. His text was from the 94th Psalm: "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth iniquity by a law?"

Mr. Barnes laid down the following principles, as the basis of all sound legislation:

- 1st. Society has a right to protect itself.
- 2nd. Society has no right to legislate to protect evil.
- 3d. Society should not legislate to regulate evil.
- 4th. Society has a right to take efficient means to prevent and remove evil.
- 5th. Society has a right to remove a public evil by destroying private property if necessary.

In sustaining his positions he quoted from Kent, Blackstone, and other eminent jurists, both in England and this country. Will not other and lesser luminaries in the church shed their light on this great subject? The course of Dr. Barnes on this subject will add to his high reputation as a scholar and Christian, and what is far more desirable, will accomplish an untold amount of good.

## The Maine Law in Europe.

We are pleased, says the American Temperance Union, to find that our Temperance friends abroad are making themselves acquainted with the Maine Law, and becoming sensible of its value. Distant as may be the prospect of its enactment by a British Parliament, there will nothing forward matters in the kingdom so much as an agitation about it. No temperance weapon has so inspired the friends and appalled the enemies of the cause. An extended notice of the law is given in the Scottish Temperance Review for March, which ends with the following approbatory paragraph. It must be highly gratifying to Mr. Dow:

"We have read this wise and well made law, and have listened to its practical details with unmingled pleasure. We are quite sure it will do ten times more good than our sanitary improvements, health of towns, poor law amendment bills, and all such like will achieve. When our legislators gather more sense and courage, we trust that they will follow the example of Maine, and like her, break the eggs of the cockatrice, in place of hatching them, and then hunting the venomous brood. In the mean time, let all the teetotalers exert themselves for the spread of our principles, that our people may not only be prepared to acquiesce in such a law, but like the common people, the voters of Maine, demand it, and then it cannot be withheld from them, in spite of all that interest, appetite, and corrupt custom may say to the contrary."

The National Chronicle (London) for April gives an Epitome of the Maine Law and Gov. Briggs' speech, at Abington, in favor of it.

## The Pecuniary Argument.

It is useful to cast the eye back over human history and see how the pecuniary argument has, age after age, been arrayed against the moral. No matter what the craft may be, if it shall degrade and destroy its millions, if "by this craft we have our wealth," it must not be meddled with. Wilberforce met no such foe as this. He had the British conscience with him, but this mine of wealth in Africa must not be touched.

A member of the Massachusetts legislature in the late debate, alluded to this in the following language, which is worthy of the consideration of every American citizen:

"When the propositions to regulate or restrain the African Slave Trade were made in the British Parliament—these objections of 'property' and the wants of commerce were made with great earnestness. Some of the defences of that trade are so analogous to the defences of this rum trade, that I will quote from the debates:

Col. Taitelton said: "These enlightened philanthropists (meaning Wilberforce and his leagues) had discovered that it was necessary for the sake of humanity and for the power of the nation that the African slave trade should be prosecuted. Now, how did this language sound? It might have done in the 12th century when all was bigotry and superstition; but let not a mistaken humanity furnish a pretext for any injurious attack on property or character. It would annihilate a trade whose exports amounted to £800,000 annually, and which employed 160,000 vessels and more than 5000 seamen. It would destroy the West India trade, which was of the annual value £6,000,000, and which employed 160,000 tons of shipping."

Lord John Russell said: "He must vote against the abolition as 'visionary delusion.' Whenever a bill of wise regulation should be brought forward, no man would be more ready than himself to lend his support." Please to observe, it was regulation then, as it is regulation now. The representatives from the city of London said: "The trade, if it were abolished, would render the City of London one of the poorest in Europe."

SCENE OF BANKRUPTCY AND RUIN. It became the House to take care, while they were giving way to the goodness of their hearts, that they did not contribute to the ruin of the mercantile interests of their country."

Lord Frederic Campbell said: "He was sure that neither the House nor the public were in a temper sufficiently cool to discuss it properly. There was a general warmth of feeling, or an enthusiasm about it which ran away with the understandings of men and disqualified them from judging soberly concerning it."

In opposition to this kind of reasoning were found two of the greatest names in the assembly of which they were members, whose words are not without significance even on the question under our consideration.

"With their loss, said Edmund Burke (meaning the loss of the slave traders), their virtue would be greater. And in this light he hoped the House would consider the matter; for, if they were called upon to do an act of virtuous energy and heroism, they ought to think it right to submit to temporary disadvantages for the sake of truth, justice, humanity, and the prospect of greater happiness."

And Charles James Fox: "With respect, however, to the assertion that a clandestine trade in slaves would be worse than a legal one, he could not admit it. Such a trade, if it existed at all, ought only to be clandestine. The legislature must either abolish it, or plead guilty of all the wickedness which had been shown to attend it. It could not be regulated, because there could be no regulation of robbery and murder."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—We call attention to the advertisement of this article now in our paper, and at this season of the year when colds and coughs are so prevalent, the information it contains will not be found unwelcome. The eminent names, lent to recommend it, are conclusive proof of its value. In addition to these we have been favored with the perusal of letters from many distinguished individuals as well as humble sufferers who acknowledge their indebtedness to this valuable medicine for the recovery of their health from painful and dangerous diseases. It is at once safe and pleasant to take, and is certainly very powerful to cure. Those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, or indeed any of the various affections of the lungs, will do well to try the Cherry Pectoral, and will have no cause to regret the experiment.

From the Albany Temp. Courier.

FACTS ABOUT THE MAINE LAW.

Mr. Estlin:—Inasmuch as the opposers of the Maine Law are busy circulating all manner of falsehoods and misrepresentations, for political effect, permit me to make a brief statement of FACTS, that your readers may not understand in reference to it.

It is a Fact that our Maine farmers can make cider, sell it while it is sweet, make vinegar, keep any quantity for their own use, drink it or give it to others as much as they please, and the law cannot harm them. There is no trouble with our farmers on that account.

It is a Fact that no man's House can be searched, however much liquor he may have there, unless it can be proved by a voter that liquor has been sold in the house, to the knowledge of the owner, within a month of the time of making complaint.

It is a Fact that each town and city is authorized to provide for the sale of liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

It is a Fact that the law is decidedly and increasingly popular in Maine as shown by the recent elections, as nearly all the towns and cities have triumphantly elected men in favor of it.

F. YATES.

A Bore.

The Mt. Vernon True Whig gives an account of the execution of the Maine Law in Ulia, Knox county. It seems that the citizens, in a town meeting, determined that no more liquors should be sold in the place for drinking purposes, and informed the grocery men of the fact. They pledged themselves to sell liquor no longer, and Dr. Fuller was elected to keep liquors for medical purposes only. Soon after one of the grocery keepers who had pledged not to sell, brought into town a barrel of spirits to deal out to his friends expecting to realize handsomely from the investment owing to monopoly of the business, but alas, "the spirit of the law" entered the domain of the fiery king, and the hopes of the rumrunner, bound though they were by staves and hoops—

Melted into air, into thin air.  
And like the baseness fabric of a vision,  
The rays gleam, the flowing decanters,  
The shining dollars, the great barrel itself,  
Yea, all that it contained were spilled,  
And like an unobscured pageant faded,  
Left not a drop behind.

Seven times did the Temperance men, one evening, tap that rum barrel, and in the morning there was such a feeling of goodness about the rumrunner, as he had never before experienced. Served him right.—*Manchester Herald.*

Rich.—"You seem animated by this fine sentiment, my dear Annie," said her lover.  
"No," said she, "I never shall be *temperate* till I am your wife," and he gave her such a kiss that Jenny vowed that she thought somebody had hit against our barn door with the heel of a wet shoe, it made such a noise.

A BLOCK OF MARBLE FROM THE RIVER MEN.—The river men of Pittsburgh, propose to the river men of the entire West and South, to unite in procuring a block or blocks, with suitable inscriptions thereon, together with a united subscription, to aid in the construction of the National Monument to Washington.

There are in the State of Indiana, among all denominations, 3,500 houses of worship. Number of communicants about 124,000—one professing Christian to every eight of the population. The Epistols have 300 preachers and 26,000 communicants.

SHOULDERS GEORGE'S FACT.—At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles round the city, whenever the earth is dug, and the workmen arrive at the distance of six or three feet, they then come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep.—They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its retraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being affected neither by rain nor drought. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets and mosaic work. Below this again is a layer of earth, and at twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts still upon them. At twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and below this vegetables and trees are found.

MURDER NEAR COVINGTON.—On Saturday last, two laborers named Patrick Murphy and John Kenon, employed on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, became engaged in an altercation, which resulted in the death of Murphy who was stabbed by Kenon, in the left side, near the heart. The murderer was arrested and after an examination before Esq. White was committed to the county jail. The coroner held an inquest over the body of Murphy and made the following return:

Inquest No. 23.—Was held by A. Porter, Coroner, on the dead body of Patrick Murphy, lying in a wood boat, at the foot of Fourth street, Covington, on the 15th day of May, 1852. Verdict of Jury.—Came to his death by violence, having a stab in his left breast, a little below the heart, with some lacerated flesh about the size of an inch in width, causing death in about twenty-two hours inflicted by John Kenon.

COAST OF AFRICA.—A letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated March 1, states as follows: "The blockade of the Leeward Coast has been raised in five or six places, in consequence of some kind of treaty having been signed, but affairs are in a very unsettled state."

The town of Wytheville has been recently burnt together with Hutton's factory. After the fire there were discovered in the ruins of the town the remains of 150 slaves, who had been unable to escape, owing to their being chained together by the neck. It is supposed they were collected together ready for shipping. The town of Baboemy, where the King of that country resides, is also reported to have been burnt."

THE Steamer St. Ange which arrived about eight o'clock, yesterday evening, from St. Louis, brought down the remains of Mr. R. F. Brent, who was murdered by the Apache at Aranda, New Mexico, last December, and Wm. C. Blair, who was killed last September at Albuquerque, New Mexico, by a man named Arango, the brother of the late Governor of New Mexico. It will be recollected that considerable excitement existed at the time, relative to the affair. The body of Brent was landed at Bouville.—*St. Louis Republic* 14th inst.

George Smith, President and proprietor of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, the notes of which have composed the circulating medium of Illinois, and Wisconsin since 1838, and out of which Mr. S. has realized a colossal fortune, are to be withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Smith has bought the Bank of America, Washington, D. C., and will transfer the centre of his banking operations to that city or to New York. His principal Banking House is now in Chicago, with branches at Milwaukee, St. Louis and Galena.

THE Eagle Street Theatre at Buffalo was burnt on Tuesday last, while Lola Montez was kicking up her heels for the amusement of the western New Yorkers. Wonder if the arch enemies of Lola, the Jesuits, between whom, according to her account, exists such a bitter animosity, had anything to do with it. We say so, no doubt, and put this down as another of their persecutions against a virtuous and an injured woman.

THE Vicksburg Whig states that the Levee Commissioners of Coshocton county have already put under contract about forty miles of levee in that county, under the late law of the State Legislature. The Whig thinks that if the law is faithfully carried out, almost the whole of the valley between Vicksburg and Memphis, east of the Mississippi river, will be freed from inundation within a few years, and will become the most valuable and productive cotton region on the continent.

THE Dumb Speak.—A young woman, says the National Argus, employed in the mint, who had been deaf and dumb for several years, occasioned by scarlet fever, a few days since, while engaged at her usual occupation, exclaimed, "I can speak!" The astonishment of those in the apartment with her was so great that one of the females fainted, and most of them were surprised beyond measure. She has since entirely recovered her speech.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT NINEVEH.—Private letters from Nineveh state that Col. Rawlinson, who is now conducting the excavations, abandoned by Mr. Layard, "has opened out the entire plain of sculpture of the Kings and Queens of Assyria." "There they lie," we are told, "in huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lids just as they were deposited more than 3000 years ago."

ASTRONOMICAL.—Lieut. Manly, Superintendent of the National Observatory, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that "the Asteroid discovered by Gaspard on the 17th March last was observed here by Mr. James Ferguson, with his heliometer of the large equatorial on the 5th, and again on the 7th instant."

"This Asteroid has the appearance of a star of the 10th magnitude, and makes the 16th in the group between Mars and Jupiter."

THE FULTON TRIAL.—Six of the snits brought by the people of Fulton against the Little Miami Railroad for "fast driving," were tried on Tuesday before Esq. HILL. The decision was adverse to the Company, which was fined \$40 for the first case, and \$50 each for the other five. The Railway Company have taken an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas in each case.

TRIAL BY JURY.—The first trial by jury under the new charter came off before Esquire Rowe on Saturday. George Weissbach was arraigned on the charge of attempting to set fire to a frame stable on Hamer street.—There being no evidence against him, he was discharged.

THE New Orleans Delta states that the McDonough estate is rapidly melting away in the litigation. The executors and attorneys have already disposed of nearly \$100,000, and a large portion of the personal and real estate of the deceased is advertised to be sold to meet the current expenses.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—Bolt three or four onions in a pint of water. Then with a gliding brush do over your glasses and frames, and the flies will not light on the articles washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

The citizens of Haverhill, (Mass.) are taking measures to erect a monument to the memory of Hannah Davis, upon the site of the old house from which she was carried by the Indians.

## The Homestead Bill.

Sections First and Sixth specify the class of persons who will be allowed free homesteads, by which it will be seen, that the provisions are not prospective, but are limited to the present.

Sec. 1 says: "That any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family, and has become a citizen prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter free of cost, one quarter-section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed."

And Sec. 6, That if any individual, now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2 requires an affidavit before the Register of the Land Office that the applicant, he or she, is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefits of this act, and upon making the affidavit as above required, and filing the affidavit with the Register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified; provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, &c., &c., providing for the descent on the same terms as to the original grantee.

Why these sections were disjointed, we are unable to conjecture.

Sec. 3 requires the Register to keep a record in detail of the facts on application, and sec. 4 exempts the land from liability for all debts contracted prior to issue of the patent; and sec. 5 provides for reversion of the land in case of abandonment for six months, and subjecting it to entry in the usual way.

Sec. 7th provides that no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the Register and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands patented under the provisions of this act, that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, to be paid by the party to whom the patent shall be issued. Provided, however, That all persons entering land under the provisions of this act, shall, as near as may be practicable, in making such entries, be confined to each alternate quarter-section, and no land subject to private entry. And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights.

CHILLICOTHE GOING AHEAD.—Extract of a letter dated Chillicothe, May 14, 1852:

Our burnt district looks quite lively. Hundreds of men are engaged in clearing away the rubbish, preparatory to building some of the tallest kind of brick blocks with iron fronts, which our great iron worker, William Welsh, Esq., is preparing to cast by the construction of one of the largest foundries outside Cincinnati. About twenty buildings have already been commenced. The great fire, instead of injuring Chillicothe, will, I think, be of great benefit to her. Her capitalists (I assume you she has scores of them) will now necessarily invest largely their surplus means in business, and before five years shall have elapsed, any of your citizens who may be passing through our town in the cars on the great through-line to the Atlantic seaboard, may witness as handsome and business-like a city as can be found in the Great West. By the way, there is one great feature in our railroad which you Cincinnatians entirely lose sight of—the thousands of dollars that will be saved to your citizens by the introduction into your city of millions of bushels of excellent coal from the mines immediately on the line of the road; thus keeping at a reasonable rate that indispensable article of fuel.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On yesterday evening a middle aged gentleman named Peter Coyle, of Irish parentage—was walking down Ludlow street, and at the corner of the landing accidentally stepped upon some newly laid brick.

Joseph Allis who was oversteering the job, took umbrage at the accidental step of Coyle. Angry words followed, Coyle gathered two pieces of brick and placed himself in an attitude to defend himself in case Allis should make an effort to assault him. Allis being somewhat under the influence of liquor, and a powerful man, rushed upon Coyle, and threw him with such force upon the ground as to break his neck. It is said that he even kicked him after he was down. He was arrested by Constable Curd, and taken before Esquire Getzenbacher. His examination will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following is the Coroner's inquest:

INQUEST NO. 179.—Was held by A. W. Paterson, Coroner, on the dead body of Peter Coyle, whose dead body was found lying on the southwest corner of Ludlow street and the landing on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1852.

Verdict of jury.—Came to this death by injuries inflicted by Joseph Allis, causing immediate death.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Yesterday evening watchman Baldwin arrested a young man named Isaac McDonald, for riotous and disorderly conduct. This morning he was discovered as being the same person who was charged with the murder of John Brockwell, on the corner of Fifth and Plum streets, and who had managed at that time to elude an arrest. We do not remember the circumstances, but we heard the following related at the Mayor's office. A party of young men went into Brockwell's confectionary store, at the above named locality, and soon got into a quarrel with the proprietor.—One of the party struck Brockwell on the head with a pocket watch, inflicting an injury of which he died. One of the party named Harris, or Harrison, was arrested for the murder, but was acquitted, and that during his trial it was found that McDonald was the person who struck Brockwell with the watch.

McDonald has been in the city, we understand, for several months past, but no attempt has been made to arrest him. He was this morning remanded to the watch-house to await the action of the county prosecutor.

THE overland Friend of China, dated February 27, we extract the following: "During the month, thirteen vessels (6,230 tons) have left the port for California, taking upwards of 4,000 Chinese emigrants. As many more ships are now on the berth with the same destination."

Barren is in active treaty for the purchase of the "House that Jack built."

## JUVENILE SIMPLICITY.

A friend says the following story is a fact. Two boys of tender years, who went by the name of Tom and Jack became members of a district school, in a certain New England town. On making their appearance, the teacher called them up before the assembled school, and proceeded to make certain interrogatories concerning their names, age, &c.

"Well my fine lad," said the teacher to the first one, "what is your name?"

"Tom," promptly answered the juvenile.

"Tom," said the teacher—"that does not sound well. Remember always to speak the full name. You should have said Thomas. Now, my son, (turning to the other boy, whose expectant face suddenly lighted up with the satisfaction of a newly comprehended idea) "now will you tell me what your name is?"

"Jack!" replied the lad, in a tone of confident decision.

The teacher was taken with a sudden fit of coughing and merely motioned the lad to their seats.—*Hartford Times.*

## Form of Application for a Charter of the Temple of Honor.

(Title.)  
The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new temple, to be called—the Temple of Honor, No. —, of the State of Ohio, to be located in —, and under your jurisdiction.  
We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.  
Enclosed is the Charter Fee, \$20.  
To be directed to J. W. Underwood, G. W. R., Cincinnati, Ohio, free of postage.

## Form of Application for a Union of the Daughters of Temperance.

The undersigned, individually and collectively, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new Union, No. —, Daughters of Temperance, to be located in —, and under your jurisdiction.  
We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Rules and usages of said Grand Union.  
Enclosed in the Charter, &c.  
To be directed to Mary Cooper, G. S. R., Cincinnati, Ohio—free of postage.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of  
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,  
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,  
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND  
CONSUMPTION.

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other Preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and sometimes of forced nature, but none have ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, DOCT. V. C. MOTT, of NEW YORK CITY, says:

"I give you pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs."

DR. PIERCE'S, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes: "The Cherry Pectoral, is extensively used in this section, where it is shown to possess a valuable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases."

The Rev. J. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church, writes:

To the Proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of our Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well-known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Dec. 10, 1850.  
Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to find him on his feet, on my way home from the city, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his antique trade of blacksmith. There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours,  
G. W. UNDERWOOD.

Hear the Patient.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell.—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could not get to sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased a new habit, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M., Principal Mr. Hope School.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me. It does seem they might be benefited by its use. I had a long fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. I gained my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect,  
JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that